CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 60 SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1962 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Marshal Kim Il Sung, Great Leader of the Korean People

—On the Occasion of the Marshal's 50th Birthday—

We, Korean people, are going to celebrate, on April 15, the 50th birthday of our beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Greeting the day, all the Korean people are filled with boundless respect and love for their leader.

The Korean people, who lived in a backward country only a short time ago, are now in the era of the Korean Workers' Party which has enabled them to create, for the first time in their history, a happy new life under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung and to march with pride abreast of all the other advanced nations of the world.

The Korean people have turned the northern part of their country into a socialist state where, as a result of the final abolition of exploitation of man by man, all the people are able to work and learn without any worry, to receive free medical treatments and to live in abundance.

Without mentioning the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, we can not speak about today's joyful, abundant and significant life of the Korean people, as well as about the historic victory and results won by them.

Consequently, whenever the Korean people speak about their victory and achievements, about the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Party itself, they have always in mind the great plans and wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people regard it as their highest glory, happiness and pride that they have as their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who is not only a tested and trained communist, but also an eminent leader of the international communist movement.

Indeed, great victories which the Korean people have won in the entire course of their revolutionary struggle over nearly half a century,—struggle against Japanese imperialism for national salvation; anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution; as well as struggle for socialist revolution and socialist building in the northern part of the Republic,—every one of these can not be discussed apart from the outstanding activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung as their leader.

Thanks to the Korean Workers' Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have been able to realize brilliantly Marxism-Leninism and to make the red flower of socialism come into full bloom in this part of the East.

The Korean people are fully convinced that to learn from Marshal Kim Il Sung and to unite more solidly around their leader will be the decisive guarantee for final victory of communism in Korea, for leading the Korean revolution to ultimate victory.

1. Marshal Kim Il Sung, Organizer and Leader of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The modern history of the Korean people are closely connected with the name of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The brilliant revolutionary history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle, the course of their heroic struggle after the liberation of their fatherland, —all these are also related inseparably to the revolutionary struggle and the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(1) Marshal Kim Il Sung raised the national liberation movement to a new stage, by upholding high the torch of fatherland restoration in the dark age of Japanese colonialist rule over Korea and by organizing and developing the heroic struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The struggle for the cause of national liberation and independence has continuously been pushed forward ever since the forcible occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

Particularly, inspired by the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, 1917, the struggle against Japanese imperialism of the Korean popular masses, with the workers and peasants as the core, was becoming sharper in the early 1920's.

However, the struggle, lacking its leader, was not conducted with a concentrated force.

Devoid of its concrete target, it suffered enormous sacrifices and repeated frustrations, and unavoidably met with many turns and twists.

The popular masses wanted their leader and the revolution demanded its commander. As the Japanese imperialists' military fascist rule of terror, which was being more strengthened than before, wiped out whatever possibilities of lawful political activity the Koreans had, the struggle of the popular masses was beginning to resort to more positive forms.

There was no hope for the Korean people to be saved from ruthless oppression by Japanese imperialism, unless they developed an armed resistance powerful enough to defeat the enemy which was armed to the teeth.

In response to this demand of the revolutionary development and daily mounting and strengthening fighting spirit of the popular masses, Marshal Kim Il Sung worked out the policy of organizing a standing military force and developing armed struggles. Thus, in the spring of 1932, he organized class-conscious workers and peasants as well as progressive students and youths into the first anti-Japanese partisan unit.

In 1934, this unit was developed further into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, absorbing all the partisans then found in various districts and integrating them in a single military system.

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In this way, for the first time in their history, the Korean people came in possession of a genuine armed force that was powerful enough to carry out resistance against Japanese imperialism and the domestic feudal forces.

The Korean people's struggle for national liberation reached a higher and new stage, namely, the stage of armed struggle, where their struggle against Japanese imperialism became more active.

Real Korean patriots, who had been conducting their activities separately in various districts within and without their country, gradually rallied around Marshal Kim Il Sung under the banner of armed struggle, while various forms of the popular struggle against Japanese imperialism were developed more vigorously under his leadership.

In the 1930's, for the first time after many years of their stubborn and obstinate struggle for national liberation, the Korean people came in possession of a reliable leading force and found their wise leader in the person of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(2)The Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle for national independence and for the social emancipation of the Korean nation won repeated victories under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, dealing serious blows to Japanese imperialism.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a partisan struggle which was fought so hard and fiercely that it would be difficult to find its parallel in world history.

This partisan struggle can not be regarded as an ordinary partisan struggle which is conducted behind the enemy, with positive support from the rear base and regular forces.

The anti-Japanese partisan struggle was truly a hard and fierce struggle, during 15 years, of the Korean partisans against some one million formidable enemies. What was more, they had to carry out this struggle in such an isolated situation that they were surrounded by the enemies on all sides, without any assistance from outside.

Nevertheless, the fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters, who had risen up, weapons in hands, for the cause of national liberation and independence, was never broken by any difficulties and sufferings as well as by the worst adversities they met.

By waging continuously struggles, large and small in scale, the anti-Japanese partisan fighters dealt serious blows, both militarily and politically, to the Japanese imperialists who boasted that they were most powerful in the world, hurling them down the road to destruction.

The unbreakable strength of the anti-Japanese partisans who won final victory after overcoming many difficulties, is unthinkable without the outstanding leadership and lofty personality of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The principal cause of the victory which the anti-Japanese partisans won in their stubborn struggle must be sought in the fact that Marshal Kim Il Sung's lofty revolutionary spirit,—his invulnerable fighting spirit, firm conviction in ultimate victory, revolutionary optimism and great love for his comrades,—penetrated into the hearts of all the partisans as their own revolutionary spirit, and that his thought and will were one with theirs.

The cause of the ever-victorious struggles should also be sought in the fact that the anti-Japanese partisan fighters, as the revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, developed their battles, always keeping close ties with the people, and sharing feelings with them.

Always taking into consideration the demand and interests of the people, the Korean partisans fought against Japanese imperialism for the interests of the people, at the cost of everything they had, while the people, defying all brutal suppression by the Japanese imperialists, made all their efforts to support their partisans.

Marshal Kim Il Sung is the first in Korean history to apply systematically the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the practical activities for the cause of Korean revolution and to set forth before the Korean people the clear-cut policy line for their revolutionary struggle.

Already at that time, he was wise enough to define the character of Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution and to formulate a militant program for democratic revolution.

In accordance with Marshal Kim Il Sung's strategic policy which demanded that all kinds of anti-Japanese forces be rallied around the working class, as a result of a scientific analysis of a newly created situation and the changed relations of class forces in the course of revolutionary development in those days) all the patriotic forces at home and abroad were united around the Fatherland Restoration Association, so that the anti-Japanese armed struggle was based upon the broader popular masses, and various forms of anti-Japanese movements were developed more positively.

Further, at this juncture, Marshal Kim Il Sung clarified from a Marxist-Leninist point of view the domestic and international responsibilities imposed upon the Korean communists and, by doing so, he was able to connect the Korean revolution with the international communist movement.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, factionists opposed the idea of a joint struggle between the Korean and Chinese peoples, asserting that such an idea was contrary to the interests of the Korean people, from their narrow nationalistic or nihilistic stand.

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Exposing and shattering thoroughly their extremely leftist and rightist opportunistic "assertions," Marshal Kim Il Sung made clear to the Korean communists the policy line of carrying out joint operations with the Chinese people against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy of both peoples, and of concentrating their main efforts on realizing the cause of the Korean revolution.

The anti-Japanese partisan fighters, whose battles thereafter were developed always on the basis of this policy and in close unity with the Chinese people, fought bravely for the cause of national liberation and independence against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples, thus, contributing, at the same time, toward defending the Soviet Union with their military power.

Thus, the anti-Japanese partisan units which were organized and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung contributed greatly not only toward developing the Korean people's struggle for the cause of their liberation and independence, but also toward developing the international labour and communist movements.

The anti-Japanese partisan struggle is a most brilliant and historic epoch in the history of the Korean revolutionary movement.

(3)The glorious revolutionary tradition of the Korean Workers' Party was formed in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, with its origin rooted in the historic struggle.

Through his stubborn and enduring practical activities among the popular masses, Marshal Kim Il Sung made organizational and ideological preparations necessary for founding a party in the future.

Marshal Kim Il Sung educated a vast number of Korean communists, by drawing into partisan units workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals and youths of Korea; imbuing their minds with communist thought; and by training them through practical struggle against the enemy.

There were formed among the Korean communists leading nuclei which were armed firmly with Marxism-Leninism through the process of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, tested and trained as well in the flames of revolutionary struggle.

Precious and rich experience in revolutionary struggle was also accumulated in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

By working on the popular masses of various strata in the course of realizing successfully a united front, many precious experiences were gained, and the practical activities that were conducted in partisan districts by people's government, which had been established on the basis of the policy line of establishing a people's government, also became precious experience for the work of the future people's government. Further, numerous military activists were fostered who, in the course of many large and small scale battles, were able to understand deeply the Marxist-Leninist military thought and grasp its stratagem and tactics, in addition to acquiring abundant experience through those battles.

The revolutionary tradition created and achievements accomplished during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as well as the precious experience obtained through battles became valuable assets for strengthening and developing further the Korean Workers' Party and for fulfilling successfully the Korean revolution, after the Liberation of Korea.

The fact that the Korean Workers' Party was founded immediately after the Liberation of Korea and that it was ever since been strengthened and developed into a disciplined party which, as we see, is deeply rooted in the broad popular masses, owes primarily to the preparatory activities, both organizational and ideological, made by Marshal Kim Il Sung for this purpose already throughout the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. And again, the fact we should not overlook is that the ample experience piled up during the period also contributed greatly as a precious means to the Korean people in their enterprise to build a new state after their Liberation.

2. Marshal Kim Il Sung, Founder and Leader of the Korean Workers' Party

The Korean Workers' Party, reliable staff for the Korean revolution, is the organizer and inspirer of the Korean people to lead them at any time to victory.

Marshal Kim Il Sung is the founder and leader of the Korean Workers' Party, which, under his leadership, has been strengthened and developed into a trained Marxist-Leninist party, with its foundations deeply laid among the masses.

Today, the Party is the guiding and leading force of the Korean people, a force which is capable of leading them to victory, braving any storms and overcoming any trials that may be in store for them.

When we say this, we must not overlook the most important thing: the able leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(1)Marshal Kim Il Sung, founding the Korean Workers' Party shortly after the Korea's Liberation, organized the Korean communists into a single organization, thereby strengthening more solidly the ranks of the working class.

In Korea, already during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, there was formed among the Korean communists the leading core which was to become the nucleus of a Marxist-Leninist party expected to be founded in the future, and both organizational and ideological preparations necessary for this purpose were also made.

The immediate post-Liberation situation in Korea was so complex that great difficulties lay in the way of founding a Marxist-Leninist party.

Ever since their forcible occupation of the southern past of Korea, the U. S. imperialists have left no stone unturned in rallying all kinds of human scums in order to turn South Korea into a hangout for reactionary forces, while, at the same time, carrying out various subversive activities for this purpose.

The ranks of the Korean communists were again infiltrated by various kinds of factionalists who resorted to all possible means to obtain the hegemony of the revolutionary movement, concealing the fact that they had caused immeasurable damage to the Korean revolutionary movement before the Liberation.

Under these circumstances, it was a historic task to ensure the unity of the ranks of the Korean communists, and this task was carried out successfully, thanks, in particular, to the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung and to the uncompromising struggles for the defence of the basic principles of the Marshal who, through a long period of stubborn struggle, had acquired experience in fighting and won prestige and wholehearted support from the popular masses.

Thus, on October 10, 1945, the North Korean Organizing Committee of the Korean Communist Party was founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung. This meant that the Korean people, for the first time in their history, were in possession of a united Marxist-Leninist party.

The Marshal visits Bochun-bo, where The Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by him defeated the Japanese imperialist army for the first time in the homeland in June of 1937.

The Party which was born under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and took on itself all the responsibilities for the Korean revolution, organized and mobilized under his guidance the Korean popular masses in such a short span of time for implementing the revolutionary tasks, by rallying them solidly around it.

(2)Under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Party was strengthened and developed in a short span of time into a mass Marxist-Leninist party.

On the basis of the successful accomplishment of democratic reforms and on the basis of the increased strength of the Party, Marshal Kim Il Sung set forth the bold and creative policy of founding the Korean Workers' Party, to consolidate further the unity of the broad popular masses.

In the light of the situatian in those days, this policy was the only correct policy for consolidating further the unity of the Korean working masses and for increasing the leading role of the Party.

This was the only correct policy in view of the South Korean situation in those days: it was of vital importance to maintain by all means the legitimate existence of the Party against the daily increasing suppression of the Party by U. S. imperialism.

The Party considered that it was now powerful enough to rally the vast number of workers, peasants and working intellectuals around it, so that they might be re-educated to be revolutionary communist fighters. This consideration was based on the following grounds. First, the Party succeeded in smashing into smithereens the erroneous views of those who opposed the policy of founding the Korean Workers' Party, asserting that it meant a deterioration of the Party's quality; second, there was in the Party its leading core trained and tested through many years of revolutionary struggle; and finally, the successful accomplishment of democratic reforms contributed toward strengthening further the forces of the Korean Communist Party and toward inspiring immeasurably the popular masses with revolutionary enthusiasm.

Under the condition of the strengthened Party and its development into a mass political party, the Marshal defined as an important task the work of consolidating further the nuclei of the Party, strengthening partisanship among party members and educating them systematically with class-consciousness.

Consequently, party ranks were further strengthened quantitatively and qualitatively. Party nuclei were formed at various levels of party organizations, party members' partsanship elevated and their leading role heightened, so that the positions of the Party were consolidated in every field of the national economy and its leading role increased remarkably.

(3) The Party, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, succeeded, in the era of the Korean Workers' Party, in establishing firm unity among party ranks, in the communist movement of Korea, by rooting out the cause of factionalism, a chronic disease of the communist movement of Korea.

The unity of party ranks is the source of the might of the Party as well as a major guarantee for the victory of revolution.

In the struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesiou of the Party, to eliminate factionalism which had exerted a very harmful influence on the communist movement of our country, was an extremely important and urgent question.

The factionalism of our country, which was formed historically and which was always connected with counter-revolutionary elements, raised its ugly head and plagued the Party, whenever the Party and state confronted difficulties, as the factionalists resorted to wily maneuverings against the revolution.

Basing itself on the Leninist principle on the unity of the Party, the Korean Workers' Party, under the guidance of the Marshal, did not hesitate in dealing deadly blows at various forms of factionalism under any difficult circumstances.

With the First Meeting, held in 1958, of the Representatives of the Party as the turning point, the Party succeeded in completely rooting out the historically formed factionalist groups from the party ranks, achieving a historic exploit in realizing the complete unity of the communist movement of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Party established firmly an independent style of work in every field of work, by fighting revisionism and various forms of bourgeois ideology as well as by continuously strengthening ideological struggles to overcome dogmatism alien to revolutionary practice.

Through such an ideological struggle, the Party succeeded in overcoming the harmful ideological effects left by the factionalists as well as all the unsound ideas, such as provincialism and nepotism, which served as hotbeds of factionalism, and in establishing ideological unity within the whole Party, so that all party members, upholding the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the party line under any circumstances, regard it as their sacred duty to devote themselves to the accomplishment of of party policies.

Never before was the whole Party rallied so closely as today around the Party Central Committee, headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, and never before were the entire Korean people

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The Soviet delegate presents a gift to the 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

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united so tightly like steel around their leader as they are today.

This is why things go so smoothly in our country today.

(4) Marshal Kim Il Sung elevated markedly the leading role of the Party, by establishing a Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary style of work throughout the Party.

As is well known, before the Liberation, the Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, while preparing for the work of founding a party in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, established a Marxist-Leninist system and style of party work.

However, a harmful method and style of work appeared in the Party as a result of activities by the factionalists and opportunists who had smuggled themselves into the Party, as the Party grew rapidly as a legal party after the Liberation and as there were not so many cadres trained and seasoned in the flames of revolutionary struggles.

By finally wiping out in recent years from the Party all the historically formed groups of factionalist scums in the course of sharp inner-party ideological struggles wisely led by the Marshal, the Party established firm, ideological unity and a consistent system of party work in the Party.

Attaching great importance to the improvement of the method of party work, the Marshal conducted, during the war and in the post-war period, a sharp ideological struggle to improve continuously the method and style of party work, personally setting an example.

In connection with this, the Marshal's on-the-spot guidance of the Chungsan Ri Agricultural Cooperative is of decisive significance.

At the beginning of February, 1960, the Marshal visited Chungsan Ri where he presented concrete measures on how to change the method of party work in accordance with the new situation created by the predominance of socialist production relations, and on how to establish as a tradition a fine method of party work in the whole Party, and set a fine example of such a method of work.

The Korean Workers' Party found in the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung the key to improve a system of party work suitable to new circumstances. And a popular and revelutionary work system has been established in which higher-level activists frequent lower production units, plan and carry out work together with lower-level workers. Party activists have come to keep closer contact with the masses, and this serves to give full scope to the people's enthusiasm and creative capacity.

Thanks to the struggle for popularizing the experience gained in the on-the-spot guidance in Chungsan Ri, dogmatm and bureaucratism were completely dispelled from the work of the Party and state organs.

Party organizations gave each party member a concrete assignment and raised his vanguard role among the popular masses, while party workers, finding themselves among the masses, helped the work of the masses, educated them to be communists with the ideas and policies of the Party, and vigorously carried out the work of mobilizing all party members and working people in the work of fulfilling the revolutionary tasks.

This signifies a splendid victory for the mass line the Korean Workers' Party has consistently upheld.

(5) Marshal Kim Il Sung's plan for educating various sections of the masses and leading them to Communism is successfully being carried out.

It is very important to educate and remould all the working people headed by the working class with Communist ideas and rally them around the Party in our country, the composition of the population of which is complicated.

The Korean Workers' Party, under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, pursued the consistent policy of educating and remoulding the working people, while oppressing a handful of counter-revolu- tionary elements.

Marshal Kim Il Sung worked out clear-cut fundamental subjects of communist education which should be carried out at each stage of revolutionary development, and proposed concrete measures to promote such education.

The Korean Workers' Party, on the basis of the Marshal's proposal, combined the teaching of the revolutionary tradition with communist education and started ideological education mainly in places of production, the principal method of education being to re-educate the masses by positive examples. This helped to eliminate formalism in communist education, to develop the Party's education of the masses to a higher level and, thus, to produce good results in the work of changing thought and consciousness of the working people.

Communist education in our country is going on still more smoothly, thanks to the Chullima work team movement.

Through the Chullima work team movement, the communist spirit to live, work and struggle under the slogan "One for all, all for one" was cultivated among all the working people. Now new-type communists are born one after another in various parts of the country.

Grumblers and stragglers have been changed into foward-looking people and all sections of the people are firmly united around the Party.

The Korean people shattered the enemy's attempts to cause antagonisms and conflicts among them, and changed their country into a big communist family, full of enthusiasm for labor and revolution, and united in mutual trust and harmony.

The foregoing fact shows that the Korean Workers' Party is confidently and successfully fulfilling the historic and difficult task of freeing the working masses from old ideology and arming them with communism.

As mentioned above, the Korean Workers' Party was founded under the direct guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and developed into a powerful Marxist-Leninist party thanks to his able leadership.

The Korean people, under the correct direction by the Party, turned, in a short span of time, North Korea, fortress of the Korean revolution, into a reliable socialist country which is greatly contributing to the great cause of unifying the country.

3. Marshal Kim Il Sung's Plan for Victory of Socialism in Korea is Being Successfully Carried Out

After the Liberation, the Korean people made a great advance in socialist renovation.

Present dazzling realities in North Korea were born of the great idea and intention of the Marshal, who had planned to construct a socialist paradise in the liberated fatherland even in the difficult days of the staunch struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Marshal Kim Il Sung persistently followed the independent policy of directing all efforts toward the Korean revolution, applying creatively the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the revolution.

(1) Marshal Kim Il Sung ensured victory of the Korean revolution by founding a democratic base in North Korea.

Immediately after the Liberation, the situation in our country developed in favor of revolution.

However, the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists made the situation extremely complex. The U.S. imperialists, who had long cherished designs on South Korea, rallied reactionaries and suppressed the democratic forces from the first day of their invasion.

In the face of this complex situation, there were hardly any persons who knew what to start and how to launch a revolutionary movement.

The situation in the immediate post-Liberation period, demanded that the U.S. imperialists be correctly evaluated as the first and foremost enemy of the Korean revolution, and that measures for the anti-U.S. struggle and a clear-cut revolutionary policy line be presented in order to mobilize the people in the struggle to fulfil the revolutionary tasks.

At this juncture, Marshal Kim Il Sung analyzed the situation from a Marxist-Leninist point of view, and hammered out a plan to develop North Korea into a powerful anti-imperialist bastion or a base for the Korean revolution.

This is the well-known policy line of Marshal Kim Il Sung on the founding of a democratic base in North Korea.

This is also the historic policy that is of paramount significance to the destiny of the Korean people and their revolution.

This policy, worked out on the basis of a clear understanding of the true nature of the U.S. forces in South Korea, was aimed at strengthening at the earliest possible date the revolutionary forces against the U.S. aggressive forces and at making political, economic and military preparations for accomplishing the complete unification and independence of the fatherland.

This correct policy served to accomplish in only one year the democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism in North Korea. As a result, North Korea entered smoothly the stage of economic adjustment for socialism.

The Korean people, directed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, consolidated the democratic people's system in North Korea and strengthened various strata of the progressive forces on the basis of labor-farmer alliance, thus building their country into an impregnable democratic base.

It was because they had changed rapidly North Korea into a firm revolutionary base that the Korean people were able to defeat the allied imperialist forces, headed by the U.S., and safeguard the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

(2) During the severe Fatherland Liberation War, Marshal Kim Il Sung, as the Supreme Commander, inspired the entire Korean people to the sacred war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and led them to victory.

The Korean people waged the just, three-year Fatherland Liberation War to protect the freedom and independence of their fatherland from the invasion by the international reactionary forces of 16 countries, headed by U.S. imperialism, and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

Indeed, the three-year war provoked by the U.S. imperialists was a war without a parallel in history as well as a grim ordeal to the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

When the enemy launched the sudden invasion, the Marshal mobilized the whole party under the slogan, "All for victory in the war!" to switch quickly the peaceful northern part of the Republic over to a wartime structure and took flexible measures to strengthen the front and the rear with his revolutionary capacity to develop possibilities.

Rallying closer the party ranks and fighting all renegades, cowards and unsteady elements within the Party, Marshal Kim Il Sung armed all the People's Army officers and men as well as all the people with a firm conviction in victory, patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit, and inspired them to the sacred war against the enemy.

The Marshal commanded the People's Army forces in the heroic struggle against the enemy with his distinguished generalship that had been acquired in the flames of the long anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the war, Marshal Kim Il Sung took correct measures to strengthen decisively party work within the army and maintain revolutionary military discipline, thereby raising markedly the combat capacity of the People's Army forces.

Well led by the Marshal and educated with his indomitable revolutionary spirit, the People's Army officers and men and the entire Korean people, with a firm conviction in victory, fully displayed noble patriotism and heroism to protect the interests of the fatherland and the people.

With the firm conviction that they would win final victory, come what may, as the Marshal always stood in the van of the struggle to lead them, workers, farmers and working intellectuals rallied firmly around their leader, followed the road he indicated and won ultimate victory.

The war demonstrated the might of the Korean people who rallied close around their leader and showed before the world people the fact that no power on earth could conquer the Korean people who rose in the struggle against colonialism and for freedom and independence.

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(3)Marshal Kim Il Sung is taking the shortest way in guiding the Korean people in socialist revolution and construction.

The socialist revolution of our country was carried out as a continuation of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolution.

Creatively applying Lenin's theory of "uninterrupted revolution" to the actual situation of the post-war period, the Marshal mapped out a plan for overall socialist revolution and construction and succeeded in realizing the plan.

The post-war situation in our country urgently demanded that the revolution be developed further so that the northern part of the Republic, the base of the Korean revolution, might be turned into a mighty socialist position in a short span of time.

Only by doing so, we could break away from the backwardness and turn decisively in a short period the situation in favor of the Korean revolution.

Grasping correctly what was demanded to develop the Korean revolution, the Marshal put forward the plan to promote decisively socialist revolution in the northern part of the Republic.

In socialist revolution, the socialist transformation of rural villages was the most important question.

Generally speaking, the question of the working class leading the peasantry along the road of socialism after their seizure of power, is very difficult and complicated. This question is a very important one that decides the destiny of the revolution.

Without solving this question correctly in our country that was lagging behind in the past with peasant masses amounting to more than half the population, neither the development of the national economy in general nor the questions of labor-farmer alliance and the strengthening of politico-moral unity of the working people, were correctly solved.

Marshal Kim Il Sung advanced and boldly put into practice a plan to cooperativize the rural economy in spite of low levels of productive capacity and technical development of rural villages, with a view to rapidly rehabilitating and developing the rural economy seriously ruined during the war, stabilizing and improving the living of the farmers who were in dire distress, solving the urgent question of poor farmers and to enabling agriculture to catch up with socialist industry, which was being rehabilitated and developing at a rapid tempo.

This plan of the Marshal's was not only the only path to follow in solving the question of the post-war rural economy, so complicated and difficult, but was a decisive step to eliminate the possibility of the enemy establishing a foothold in our society, and to further strengthen the politico-ideological unity of the entire working people on a new basis and to turn the northern part of the Republic into a complete socialist society.

However, sectarian elements and dogmatists opposed the cooperativization plan of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Party, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, turned the northern half of the Republic into a powerful socialist position, into a base of the Korean revolution as firm as a rock, by rapidly completing the socialist transformation while determinedly rejecting all forms of right and left deviation.

Under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean Workers' Party successfully ensured the cooperativisation of the rural economy by correctly defining its scale, form and speed and adopting a correct class policy. Already in 1954, the second year of the cooperativisation movement, 31.8 per cent of the total farming households were cooperativised, in 1955, 49 per cent, in

Marshal Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders giving on-the-spot guidance to the Vinalon Factory in Hamheung.

1956, 80.9 per cent; thus, in less than 4 years cooperativisation was fundamentally completed.

The wise leadership of the Marshal in the cooperativisation movement found its vivid expression in the fact that he led the movement so that state assistance might be rendered in every way to agricultural cooperatives in order to consolidate them rapidly and to develop an overall technical revolution promptly in keeping with the rapid development of industry.

As the cooperativisation was near completion, the Marshal lost no time in defining irrigation, electrification and mechanization of the rural economy as the basic tasks for rural technical revolution, and led the people to concentrate all their energies, first of all, on expanding irrigation systems.

This was not only because irrigation was the most important task to be accomplished for the technical reconstruction of the rural economy in our country, but also because the solution of this task was possible if we made the most of the superiority of the system of agricultural cooperatives, even though the country's machine-building industry was not so highly developed at that time.

As a result of the Marshal's correct plans and leadership, the irrigation and electrification of the rural economy was basically accomplished and great achievements attained also in its mechanization.

The correctness of the policy, pursued by the Korean Workers' Party led by the Marshal, of cooperativising the rural economy was fully demonstrated by the fact that agricultural production grew rapidly year after year and that farmers' living improved markedly.

As many foreign friends pointed out, the experience of cooperativisation in our country is a fine example of creative application of Marxism-Leninism. Especially, this experience serves as a new brilliant example for colonial states to follow in their transition to socialism.

The Korean Workers' Party led by the Marshal successfully carried out also the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry, by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the actual situation of our country.

Thus, the socialist system was established in the northern part of the Republic—a system our working people had longed for so much and for which our revolutionary forerunners had fought at the cost of their lives. Today, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the democratic base established in the northern part of the Republic is as firm as a monolith.

(4)Marshal Kim Il Sung's great idea of building a self-supporting national economy is being realized in our country.

To build a self-supporting economy—this is a plan of economic construction based on the revolutionary spirit of relying upon one's own resources. By this, we mean building our national economy independently.

Already immediately after the Liberation, Marshal Kim Il Sung laid an exceptional stress on the construction of an independent national economy, saying:

"If we want to build a democratic state, we must lay foundations for our own independent national economy. If we want to establish an independent economic basis, we must develop and improve our national economy. Without our own independent national economy, we can neither achieve political independence, nor build our state, nor can we survive."

We had to overcome difficulty after difficulty in building the national economy after the Liberation, as we inherited a colonial dependent economy from Japanese imperialism.

After the Liberation, we had no economic foundations strong enough to support ourselves. Therefore, we had to build our independent economy without any technique and technicians, while fighting U.S. imperialism.

We succeeded in solving this question thanks to the excellent guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung who, undaunted by difficulties and looking forward into the future with far-reaching insight, solved problems boldly and wisely.

Already during the severe war, Marshal Kim Il Sung carried out preparations for establishing the base of machine-building industry, the mainstay of the national economy.

Meanwhile, foreseeing the post-war rehabilitation already during the war, the Marshal trained a large number of technical cadres necessary for various fields of the national economy, by strengthening technical education in the country as well as sending thousands of government students abroad for study.

Immediately after the armistice, under extremely difficult conditions of total devastation, the Marshal put forward a wise plan to rehabilitate completely the destroyed national economy as early as possible and promote independent economic construction.

The basic line of economic construction of the Korean Workers' Party was that of preferentially developing heavy industry simultaneously with light industry and agriculture.

This bold line of economic construction was aimed at solving at a time the difficult tasks of establishing independent economic foundations and improving rapidly people's living miserably ruined by the war.

This was the only correct line to follow in elevating our country rapidly to the levels of advanced countries by accomplishing earlier the socialist industrialization of the country and developing markedly both industry and agriculture with advanced techniques.

In working out this line of economic construction, Marshal Kim Il Sung was firmly convinced, first of all, in the indomitable fighting spirit and inexhaustible creative capacity of the working people rallied like steel around the Party, and took into consideration the existing foundations of heavy industry of our country as well as the economic and technical assistance by the peoples of fraternal countries.

When the Party put into practice this basic line of economic construction which reflected the urgent demand of the development of the Korean revolution, dogmatists were surprised, wavered and doubted and anti-Party factionalists opposed the Party policy, disseminating various slanders and demagogueries.

Especially, under the condition that the U.S. imperialists were occupying South Korea, subjugating and destroying its economy, it was impossible to lay firm foundations for the unification and independence of the country without establishing an independent national economy.

Completely smashing all slanders and demagogueries invented by anti-Party factionalists, dogmatists and toadyists, the Party, under the leadership of the Marshal, concentrated all its energies on laying foundations for an independent national economy.

The Party promoted the construction of the independent national economy, by using fraternal countries' assistance most effectively in restoring and developing key industries and producing all that we can with our own resources.

After having mapped out this clear-cut plan to build the independent national economy, the Marshal lost no time in taking a series of measures for successfully carrying out the plan and inspired the whole Party and entire people in the struggle to realize this plan.

For example, at the instance of the Marshal, the movement for multiplying machine tools spread widely at various factories and enterprises and the movement for expanding local industries was vigorously carried out on a nation-wide scale.

Thanks to these revolutionary measures, the bases of heavy and light industries were rapidly consolidated, technical foundations for the rural economy remarkably strengthened.

While promoting socialist construction, Marshal Kim Il Sung developed educational work on a large scale on the basis of the principle of combining education closely with production, in order to educate a great number of class-conscious engineers and technicians. The Marshal took bold and creative measures with great success to unfold technical and cultural revolution fully and simultaneously.

Thus, today we have our own ranks of national cadres and have established firm foundations for managing well our own affairs and for steering the national economy with our own resources and techniques.

Under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Party was able to work out and carry out the correct line of economic construction, thereby restoring and developing at an unprecedented speed the totally destroyed national economy to the present levels and improving substantially people's living.

The consolidation of foundations for a self-supporting economy is of great importance to the development of the Korean revolution.

The Korean people, standing firmly on this self-supporting economy, will develop North Korea into an advanced industrial state and improve markedly their living, by carrying out an overall technical revolution during the Seven-Year Plan.

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Marshal Kim Il Sung, Great Leader of the Korean People

The Marshal talks with farmers on the field.

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(5) Marshal Kim Il Sung completed an overall improvement of the socialist managerial system, with the result that the socialist system of our country is now fully displaying its superiority.

The transition of production relations into socialist ones was completed between 1958 and 1959 in our country thanks to the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and a firm self-supporting economy was established. As a result, fundamental problems in socialist revolution and construction were successfully solved.

To improve and consolidate the socialist managerial system in conformity with socialist production relations is one of the fundmental problems to be solved for socialist construction.

The wisdom of Marshal Kim Il Sung in his guidance can be seen clearly from the fact that he not only took most effective measures to complete the reformation of production relations, but also worked out an original solution for problems concerning socialist management–such a solution as met most satisfactorily the demand created at each time.

In his on-the-spot guidance in Chungsan Ri, Marshal Kim Il Sung proposed a concrete and all-round plan for improving the socialist managerial system into one compatible with new circumstances brought about immediately after the reformation of production relations was completed and agricultural cooperatives were merged into Ri-level ones.

In his teachings at Chungsan Ri, the Marshal put forth concrete measures, first of all, to establish firmly the work system which demanded that higher activists go down more frequently to lower organs to assist the masses and lower-level workers in their activities. He also proposed to reorganize "brigades" and make a more rational use of materials, funds and labor. Further, he worked out a new system called the "System of Preferential Treatment of Exemplary Brigades" which combined correctly the material interests of the members of cooperatives with their desire to improve moral character.

Agricultural cooperatives, faithfully putting into practice the Chungsan Ri teachings, successfully advanced along the correct road to Socialism, and the new flames of upsurge and renovation enveloped all the domains of the national economy, not only the agricultural sector.

In his recent on-the-spot guidance at Dae-an Electric Appliance Manufacturing Factory and in Sukchun County, the Marshal took historic measures to complete an over-all reformation of guidance system in industry and agriculture, by thoroughly carrying out the Chungsan Ri method in accordance with the changed conditions of the national economy.

The Marshal, through his guidance at Dae-an Electric Appliance-Manufacturing Factory, has reorganized the leading system in production, system for supplying materials and that of party activities in the factory so that factory operation may be conducted in such a systematic way as to accord with the present condition that technical revolution is going on in full scale, the factory has become larger in scale, and co-ordination among different workshops may be well-established.

Agricultural cooperatives in our country are modern and large in scale and have a wide sphere of activity. These cooperatives, equipped with modern techniques, are also rapidly developing day after day.

In order to develop further agricultural cooperatives under the present conditions of our country, collective leadership and technical guidance are needed. And they should be regarded as enterprises.

The Marshal, with a clear understanding of this demand, took the creative policy of removing the task of managerial guidance from the County People's Committee and of newly forming agricultural cooperative managerial committees. This policy was taken so as to authorize agricultural technicians to concentrate around committees a farm machine station, an irrigation-supervising station and technical equipment, and give well-planned technical guidance to cooperatives.

This policy makes it possible to draw out an enormous potential out of the national economy, strengthen the production power and to give full scope to the superiority of the socialist system.

Under the leadeaship of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have changed in an extremely short span of time their backward agricultual country into a socialist industrial-agricultural country where exploitation of man by man has been completely eliminated and an ideal and happy life is flourishing.

The Korean people are now a nation which is advancing, keeping in step with the peoples of the advanced countries.

Has the life of the Korean people ever been so happy and hopeful in the past history as at present?

(6) These amazing exploits and victories won by the Korean people resulted solely from the fact that the Korean Workers' Party, led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, established its independence, ever basing itself on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The struggle for establishing independence for the Party was an ideological struggle to remove dogmatism, officialism, toadyism and all other anti-Marxist ideas in all the domains of party activities, to uphold the Marxist-Leninist principles and apply creatively these principles to the specific conditions of our country.

During the continuous struggle, the Korean Workers' Party solved with creative cleverness all the problems encountered in the socialist construction of the country, worked out the methods and styles of leading the masses that are suitable to our country, and enabled the working people to display to a maximum their creative enthusiasm.

The working people, liberated in the course of this struggle from the yoke of erroneous ideologies, developed a lofty revolutionary spirit of thinking and practising boldly, and, as a result, accomplished amazing miraculous achievements in socialist construction.

Also through this struggle, the Korean people acquired the revolutionary spirit of improving their living by their own efforts: They strived stubbornly to carry out the Party's economic policy of filling up shortages, turning out what are short at present, making the best use of potential forces and laying solid foundations for an independent national economy.

The Korean people, who were in the past far behind modern civilization, are now operating modern machines, producing factory facilities, making scientific inventions one after another and are creating a flourishing culture.

This is unthinkable apart from the ideological struggle for establishing the attitude of independence in work and struggle for finding an original and bold solution for problems.

By establishing completely the attitude of independence, the Korean people, as the nation of the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, promoted successfully their revolution and further consolidated the outpost, which greatly contributed to the international communist movement. Under the foregoing difficult and complicated circumstances, the Korean Workers' Party solved so splendidly the fundamental problems that confronted the Korean people in socialist construction. This was possible solely because the Korean Workers' Party was firmly based on the Marshal's teachings that the attitude of independence should be established in all the spheres of its activity.

(7) The wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung finds its most typical expression in the Chullima movement.

All the results won by the Korean people in socialist construction and the great changes and reforms, comparable to the creation of the world, were brought about in the course of development of the Chullima movement.

The post-war conditions of our country urgently demanded the people launch a highly tense struggle and march faster than the peoples of other countries.

The Marshal, who had a correct understanding of the pressing demand for the development of revolution and of the people's aspiration for progress, issued an appeal "Let's advance at the speed of a flying-horse!" This appeal encouraged the masses to heroic struggle for promoting at full speed socialist construction and brought about great revolutions and miraculous results in all the domains of socialist construction.

The Chullima movement demonstrates the great power of the Korean people who trust boundlessly the Marshal and the Party and are monolithically united around it. It is also an expression of the firm unity of the Party with the people.

This movement shows fully the leadership and wisdom of the Party and

The Marshal gives on-the-spot guidance to the Euji-dun irrigation works.

the Marshal. It is a national revolutionary movement based upon the people's courageous spirit of excelling others in socialist construction.

Through the great Chullima movement, negativism, conservatism and mysticism about techniques have been dispelled from the minds of the working people who, thinking boldly and practising boldly, are advancing, as fast as they can, to carry out the tasks set forth by the Party, determined to overcome any difficulties.

This great movement of our era was initiated by Marshal Kim Il Sung himself, and its whole course of development is inseparably associated with his eminent guidance.

The Korean people who have won great victories thanks to this movement will advance in the future, too, with increased conviction in victory and at a faster speed, toward Socialism and Communism, maintaining and developing the movement.

"Thus, this Chullima movement has helped overcome backwardness in economy, culture, thought and morals, and constantly initiated renovations.

"Further, the Chullima movement, involving millions of workers of our country, has become a great renovation movement for promoting markedly socialist construction as well as the general policy line of our Party for socialist construction." (Kim Il Sung)

The Chullima movement is giving full scope to the heroic mettle, wisdom and capacity of the Korean people. The Korean people are now the envy of the world's peoples, who call our country the "flying-horse country."

(8) Marshal Kim Il Sung is leading with conviction all the Korean people in the struggle to realize the unification of the fatherland, the greatest desire of the Korean people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung stands in the van of the Korean people's struggle to drive the U.S. aggressive army out of South Korea and to accomplish independent unification of the fatherland.

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Marshal Kim Il Sung, Great Leader of the Korean People

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Marshal Kim Il Sung made public a correct policy for realizing unification of the fatherland. The policy represented the long-cherished desire of the North and South Korean people.

The Korean Workers' Party has consistently maintained that the Korean problem should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Korean Workers' Party, under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, hammered out the policy of strengthening decisively the revolutionary forces in North Korea by stepping up socialist construction, and of driving forward the revolution in South Korea.

The wise policy of Marshal Kim Il Sung served as a reliable guide for the South Korean people, and the flames of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its yesmen expanded.

The situation in South Korea is developing, just as Marshal Kim Il Sung predicted, in favor of peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The exploits in the socialist construction of North Korea are giving greater encouragement to the South Korean people's struggle and constantly heightening their enthusiasm for revolution, undermining greatly the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea.

The South Korean people see in the daily developing socialist system of North Korea their bright future, and draw boundless strength and courage from the excellent guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The South Korean people, under the powerful influence of the socialist forces in North Korea, toppled the Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun regimes through their heroic struggles.

In order to maintain their colonial rule, the U. S. imperialists, driven into a tight corner, went so far as to establish a military-fascist dictatorship, which is forcing the people into submission.

However, no amount of desperate efforts by U. S. imperialism will be able to arrest the current of the times favoring the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The situation today is such that it will not be long before the military-fascists are overthrown, and that the Pak Chung Hi clique are in an extremely precarious position.

"The main trend in the development of the situation in South Korea today is that while the revolutionary forces striving for peaceful unification of the country and for democracy are growing ever stronger, the counter-revolutionary forces, isolated from the popular masses, are making their last, desperate efforts to find a way out by the adventurous means of military terror." (Kim Il Sung)

In his report at the Fourth KWP Congress, Marshal Kim Il Sung proposed concrete measures, in accordance with the changed situation in South Korea, to overthrow U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the military-fascist regime.

His new strategic and tactical measures are decisively influencing the development of the South Korean revolutionary forces.

The South Korean people's struggle against U. S. imperialism and the Pak Chung Hi clique is gradually growing stronger, while antagonisms and conflicts among the ruling circles are intensified.

Attempts for coups which are frequently hatched are an expression of anxiety and unrest among the South Korean rulers.

Meanwhile, some sections of the U. S. ruling class are voicing denunciations against the "failure" of the aggressive policy of the U. S. to South Korea.

Today, the Korean people have sufficient political and material forces to take the initiative in the great task for accomplishing peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Developments in the situation show that, after forcing the U. S. imperialists out of South Korea, the Korean people will attain their greatest national desire in the near future.

Today, the Korean people, following the Marshal's teachings and maintaining monolithic unity with the Party, are displaying fully their energy and capacity in their struggle for socialist construction, a new life and for the increased prosperity of their fatherland, with great pride in the great victories and results which they have gained in their arduous struggles.

The Korean people, who have made glorious achievements in the construction of a new society, are striving to accomplish the Seven-Year Plan, with the great pride and hope of a victorious people. They have already occupied the first eminence in this struggle.

The Korean people will advance, as they did in the past, rallying closely around the banner of revolution hoisted by the Party and following faithfully the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Marshal encourages men and women of culture and art.—above Marshal Kim Il Sung always extends profound care for children (at First Sunchun Middle School).—below

Marshal Kim Il Sung Always Shows Brotherly Love to Compatriots in Japan

On the occasion of the 50th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, all the Korean citizens in Japan are wholeheartedly celebrating their beloved leader's birthday. Today, they are proud of their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and leading their life with pride, with the consciousness that they are all honorable citizens of the DPRK. They never think of their honorable life without deeply thanking Marshal Kim Il Sung who has brought this pride to them.

(1)The anti-Japanese armed struggle developed under Marshal Kim Il Sung's leadership gave hopes for freedom and emancipation to compatriots in Japan, who were suffering under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism as its colonial slaves.

Our compatriots in Japan, who crossed the Sraits of Tsushima in search of a livelihood after they had been deprived of their land and other property and lost all their means of subsistence under the forcible occupation of their country by Japanese imperialism, lived a life of sorrows and suffering as homeless people.

At such a time, anti-Japanese armed struggles led by Marshal Kim Il Sung kindled a light of hope for emancipation in the hearts of not only 30 millions of Koreans in the home country, but of their fellow-countrymen who were suffering in the darkness in a foreign country, and inspired them with a firm conviction in the victory of the struggle for freedom and independence of the Korean people.

Japanese imperialists and the reactionary press made frantic efforts to deform the anti-Japanese armed struggles and to cover up their corruption.

Nevertheless, our brothers and sisters in Japan knew, through fragmentary information, the fact that the anti-Japanese partisans were winning victories, beating Japanese army and police, and this encouraged them in their liberation and boundlessly inspired them.

The name of Marshal Kim Il Sung was widely told as a national hero among our brothers and sisters in Japan. They respected and admired him with all their hearts.

In the closing days of the forcible occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism, there were frequently seen such slogans as "Hurrah for Kim Il Sung, commander of the Korean independence army" scribbled on the ceilings of Pusan-Shimonoseki ferryboat cabins and also such catchwords as "Let us gather at Mt. Chang-Pai" were openly exchanged among Korean students studying in Japan.

When Korea regained independence after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, our compatriots in Japan looked forward to the return of the Marshal to Korea and heard the news of his triumphal return to Pyongyang with deep emotion and great joy.

(2)Marshal Kim Il Sung is leading us, Korean compatriots in Japan, telling us to march on the road to victory with the pride that we are citizens of the DPRK.

Today, we, Koreans in Japan, are proud of their mother country and are leading our lives with pride, with the consciousness that we are all honorable citizens of the DPRK.

We, Korean compatriots in Japan, never think of our honourable lives without deeply thanking Marshal Kim Il Sung who has brought this pride to us.

After the liberation of Korea in 1945, the situation in both the northern and southern parts of Korea was so complex that Koreans in Japan were at a loss to decide which way to take.

Just at that time, Marshal Kim Il Sung founded the Korean Workers' Party and put forward the policy of establishing a democratic base in the northern half of the country, thus pointing to the way for Koreans in Japan to follow.

On Sept. 9, 1948, when the DPRK was founded under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, our nation started to take a new step in their history, and the legal status of Koreans in Japan was fundamentally changed so that they were able to start anew as honorable citizens.

In his report made on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our people suffered national discrimination as colonial people, endured the sorrows of homeless people whom no one cared for, and felt as if they had been hurled into a bottomless abyss. But, since that day, we have been able

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Characteristics of Marshal Kim Il Sung's Thought, Personality and His Guidance

Today, the Korean people, who suffered humiliation, maltreatment and poverty for many years, are rallied, for the first time in their history, around the real leader of the people, Marshal Kim Il Sung, and are working and leading a happy life, demonstrating the strength of their unity and cohesion and helping each other.

When the Korean people speak about the freedom and happiness which they are enjoying, and about the worthwhile life they lead, and when they think about tomorrow which will be more wonderful than today, they invariably associate all this with the name of Marshal Kim Il Sung, founder and developer of the Korean Workeres' Party and organizer of the Korean people for all their victories.

Indeed, Marshal Kim Il Sung is commanding the absolute confidence of all the Korean people and is receiving their boundless respect and love because of his devoted service to the fatherland and the people, his eminent guidance and great contribution to the Korean revolution, his noble Communist character and boundless love for his comrades and the people.

Then, what are the characteristics of Marshal Kim Il Sung's thought and personality, and his guidance? In the following, we will answer this question with concrete examples separately under different headings.

Marshal Kim Il Sung in the study

1. Boundless Love and Care for the People

What runs through the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung is his ardent love of the fatherland and boundless love for the people.

★Marshal Kim Il Sung once said as follows, recollecting the time when he crossed the Yalu at the age of 14: "I crossed the Yalu River when I was 14 years old, determined that I would never return home before Korea was liberated. At that time, humming a song of the Yalu by an unknown poet I thought: 'When shall I be able to set foot on this land again? Can I return to Korea where I have been brought up and where there are the tombs of my ancestors? I will be back here again after the fatherland has been liberated and regained independence. But, when will it be?'...As these thoughts filled my young heart, I could not but think of the many difficulties that lay ahead of me."

★The following incident happened in October of 1936 when a unit of the Korean People's Revlutionary Army, under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung, was stationing at Eul-si-do-kuh in Chang-pai-sien. Some members of the unit, who had gone to requisition something to eat, came back with a cow, which was presented by the residents of Yue-sui-dung village.

The members of the unit were unable to refuse to accept the present, as the residents earnestly entreated them to take it with them.

After a careful look at the cow, the Marshal said to the members of the unit: "Look at the nose ring, and the big bell and the coin that are hanging from the nose ring. The big bell must have been kept carefully from generation to generation by the family who have kept the cow, and the coin must have been treasured by the grandmother of the family, who might have married into the family with the coin tied to her purse.

"This cow is not only all the property of the family who has kept it but is very important to all the farmers in Yue-sui-dung village in carrying on their farm work. If we kill and eat it, thinking that the farmers want us to do so, the owner of the cow and the farmers of Yue-sui-dung village will have to work harder from tomorrow to make up for the work that has so far been done by this cow."

So saying, he ordered his men to return the cow and told them to prepare food for the unit with the dried leaves of radish.

★When the national conference of model commercial workers was held in Pyongyang in April of 1961, Marshal Kim Il Sung was told that an old woman by the name of Kim Sa Kap, who was attending the meeting as a model worker from Chun-kok village, Shin-ge County, North Hwanghae Province, was to celebrate her 60th birthday away from home during the conference. When he heard this, he prepared a party for her in place of her two sons, who were dead, and presented her with clothes in celebration of her birthday. (One of her sons was killed in action and the other murdered by the enemy.)

★Two days before May Day of 1960, the Marshal wanted to see children in their new summer clothes and told one of his aides to call children playing in a park to his residence. Among the children were an orphan, Choi Yung Ok and her three sisters and brothers.

The Marshal had a photograph taken with the four orphans, who then left the Marshal's residence. But the Marshal was so worried about them that he was unable to take a nap, and told his aide to find out their family members and again called the sisters and brothers to his residence to discuss their future plans with them.

On May Day, the Marshal invited the four sisters and brothers to his residence lest they should spend the festival day lonely, and saw to it that they spent the day happily. On the following day he saw them to their primary school. After that, the Marsiral is extending deep care to their lives and school work.

2. Profound Confidence in Revolutionary Comrades and Love for Them

Boundless love for his revolutionary comrades, great care for them so that they may be united in a comradely spirit, readiness to share life and death, joys and sorrows this is one of the important features of Marshal Kim Il Sung's personality.

★In 1938, partisans operating in Chang-pai areas found a ginseng plant, several scores of years old, and presented it to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Marshal, though broken in health in those days, did not touch it. His orderly carried it in his knapsak for more than one year, when, in the spring of 1940, he had it boiled and offered the decoction to Comrade O Bek Ryong, who had been suffering from illness.

Han Chun Chu, who presented the Marshal with the ginseng, remembers those days as follows:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung's love and care for the partisans was a tonic more invigorating than the ginseng plant, or than any elixir of life. It was a source of courage that enabled us to rise up resolutely in the struggle to defeat Japanese imperialism and march boldly along the path to the restoration of our fatherland."

★In 1938, when Comrade Choi Gyung Hwa died a heroic death during our attack on Jing-ahn-tun, the fourth district of Meng Jang-sien, Marshal Kim Il Sung sat awake all night, overcome with grief, and wrote a funeral address himself.

In the fighting at Da-Duh-Su in 1939, the situation took a sudden turn for the worse and Marshal Kim Il Sung and his partisans were forced to leave the battlefield without holding burial services for the killed. After wiping out the pursuing enemy, Marshal Kim Il Sung, together with his men, plowed their way through the snow more than 40 kilometers in two days, without sparing themselves, buried the dead soldiers and marched off to a new battlefield.

★Particularly moving is Marshal Kim Il Sung's great comradely care for Dr. Li Sung Ki. In the severe period of temporary retreat in October of 1950, Marshal Kim Il Sung, who was busy preparaing for a counterattack, was greatly concerned about Dr. Li Sung Ki, who was also retreating. The Marshal, considering that it would be dangerous for him to retreat along a highway by car, sent him an ox-cart so that he might travel along a mountain path.

Further, during the difficult days of the war, the Marshal provided the doctor with foreign-made instruments and chemicals so that he might continue his studies on vinalon. When the Marshal heard that the doctor was ill in hospital, he wrote him a letter inquiring after his health and presented him with ginseng.

Dr. Li Sung Ki writes as follows in his "Reminiscences": "Dear friends, when you get a ration of vinalon cloths, you should not receive them without any thought. In the vinalon cloths is the love, deeper than the ocean and higher than mountains, of Comrade Premier, like the love of fathers who want to see their children wearing better clothes.

"If your children ask you about the origin of vinalon some day in the distant future, do not name this or that scientist or engineer, but tell them about the history of the Korean Workers' Party. And then they will know how vinalon was born in our era."

Marshal Kim Il Sung at the Shinpo Marine Products-Processing Factory.

Under any circumstances, the Marshal trusted his comrades, treated them generously and made every effort to re-educate them.

★In 1936, when the Marshal was organizing the sixth division, he received about 100 partisans from the fourth division, who were suspected as former "Minseng-Dan" members and

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Characteristics of Marshal Kim Il Sung's Thought, Personality and His Guidance

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whom the commanding officers of the fourth division were at a loss as to how to deal with.

The political commissar of the fourth division said in his report that there was no doubt that they were all "Minseng-dan" members. At that time, the Marshal, instead of holding some meeting in the mountains to discuss the problem, trusted them and told them to make a new start by letting bygones be bygones and burned all the documents and papers related to the "Minsengdan Case" in the presence of the suspected partisans.

Deeply moved by this, they shed tears, saying, "Comrade Commander! We will prove our loyalty to Comrade Commander, and our patriotism and revolutionary spirit through our fighting."

Marshal Kim Il Sung was right in placing confidence in them, as none of them betrayed their pledge. They distinguished themselves in many battles and overcame the great trials during the difficult march in the winter of 1938.

★In 1957, when Marshal Kim Il Sung extended personal guidance to the workers at the Kim Chek Iron and Steel Works, he pointed out that workers at the factory were taking a narrow-minded attitude toward intellectuals in working with them.

The Marshal treated generously an intellectual, who during the period of temporary retreat in the War for Liberation of the Fatherland, acted as an interpreter for the enemy, unable to resist coersion by the enemy, and assigned him to the job of superintendent of a blast furnace. Later, when the furnace was out of order, this comrade went into the furnace together with other workers to repair it.

3. Revolutionary Optimism and Indomitable Fighting Spirit

Another feature of the personality of Marshal Kim Il Sung as a Communist is his revolutionary optimism and indomitabe fighting spirit. When he organized anti-Japanese partisans and led their struggles under difficult conditions, and when he led difficult struggles after the Liberation, he was more optimistic and convinced in victory when he was confronted by difficulties.

★ In the Autumn of 1933, when Japanese imperialism, after conquering Manchuria, was hatching its ambitious plot to conquer all Asia, the Marshal already said as follows in a meeting with Choi Hyun, concerning the question of winning independence for the fatherland and constructing socialism and communism in Korea:

"How worthwhile and happy our life in the fatherland will be when we build a society without exploitation on the soil of our fatherland with fair mountains and clear waters, exploit our rich resources with our own efforts and when all our people live free and in plenty! This is the ultimate end for which we are fighting at the cost of our own blood. This is no empty dream. The ideal of us, Communists, is scientific. There is no doubt at all that this ideal will be realized."

★ Pak Kil Song, a young leader of a partisan unit, whom Marshal Kim Il Sung personally trained, left these words when he was executed: "Communism! it is the youth of the world. Communism! It is the cradle for the bright future of the fatherland. We die with smiles on our faces, because we know this well!"

★ At a joint meeting of unit commanders and commissars of the Korean People's Army, held in November of 1950, the Marshal said as follows, pointing out the lack of conviction in victory among some workers: "Who can conquer the Korean people who are fighting at the cost of their lives for the freedom and independence of their fatherland?

"No one can conquer the Korean people. We will and must win victory in the struggle against the enemy."

★ When the Marshal visited, in April of 1952, Kim Il Sung University, which had been evacuated to Sunchun County, he talked with faculty members and officials of the university about the directions of postwar reconstruction work and long-range plans for the country, about the production of motor cars on the basis of further development of industry, excavation of a canal connecting the eastern with the western sea of Korea, manufacture of a man-made fiber from lime stone and anthracite, and about a plan to reclaim one million hectares of land on the western coastal areas.

Marshal Kim Il Sung responds to people's acclamation at the opening ceremony of the Youth Street in Pyongyang.

★ Further, the Marshal, at a national meeting of scientists called on April 27 of 1952, clarified the direction for the reconstruction of the national economy and presented concrete tasks to be carried out by scientists in the work.

At that time, Marshal Kim Il Sung emphasized the need for developing independently the chemical industry and for utilizing for the purpose the natural resources in which our country is rich and clearly indicated the direction of its development.

Marsha Kim Il Sung visiting to the Sungjin Steel Foundry

4. Faithfulness to the Principe of Marxism-Leninism

To observe faithfully, under any circumstances, the principle of Marxism-Leninism and to conduct uncompromising struggles against any violations of this principle—this is the most important and the basic characteristic feature of the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

★ In a severe and complex situation in the immediate post-Liberation period, when the U.S. imperialists, invading the southern part of our fatherland, were bent on stifling to death the Korean revolution by rallying around them the reactionary forces of the country, Pak Heun Yung and other factionalists were engaged in factional struggles to attain their own selfish ends and were causing great confusion in the revolutionary ranks by spreading among them extreme-left and right views.

At that time, Marshal Kim Il Sung, from a principled standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, resolutely combated various opportunist assertions held by factionalists and presented the policy line of people's democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism.

Further, discerning the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism, he upheld the line of establishing a powerful base of revolution in the northern half of Korea.

★ The principled attitude and decision of Marshal Kim Il Sung in extending guidance was clearly shown in his struggle against the anti-Party elements and counter-revolutionary factionalists, who were exposed at the plenum, held in August of 1956, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

In those days, revisionism appeared in the international communist movement, coinciding with the intensified anti-Soviet and anti-Communist campaigns by the imperialists. Then, utilizing the frantic shouts of "Northern March" by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, Choi Chang Ik, Pak Chang Ok and their ilk tried to frustrate the cause of revolution by opposing the line and policy of the Party, destroying its unity and weakening the dictatorship of the proletariat and the leading role of the Party.

Marshal Kim Il Sung protected the unity and cohesion of the Party by exposing thoroughly their anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary nature and by dealing a decisive blow to them, and accomplished a great historic task by realizing for the first time complete unity in the communist movement of Korea.

★ In a complex situation following the Armistice, Marshal Kim Il Sung resolutely defended the principle of Marxism-Leninism in leading the socialist construction of the country and applied it admirably to the concrete realities of our country.

The policies of the Korean Workers' Party, adopted at the instance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, such as the basic economic policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and of developing light industry and agriculture at the same time, policies of cooperativizing agriculture and of socialist transformation of private enterprises, and so forth, are all examples of creative application of the general principle of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of the Korean revolution.

As is well known, the factionalists and some others, who failed to recognize the correctness of these policies, either opposed them or vacillated, saying that such policies were not taken in other countries and that they were harmful to the unification of the fatherland.

★ The Korean Workers' Party, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, always upheld a correct and principled stand on various questions raised in the international communist movement.

At the Moscow Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties, held toward the end of 1960, the delegation of the Korean Warkers' Party, acting on the basis of the policy line set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung, took a correct attitude toward a series of vital questions of today—questions concerning the appraisal of the present period, the attitude toward war and peace, and the strategy and tactics of the international communist movement—and the principled assertions and efforts of the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party made a great contribution toward ensuring the success of this conference.

Therefore, the communist and workers' parties of various countries respect Marshal Kim Il Sung as a distinguished leader of the international communist movement and regard the Korean Workers' Paraty as a principled and experienced party and as a party making a great contribution toward safeguarding the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement.

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Characteristics of Marshal Kim Il Sung's Thought, Personality and His Guidance

5. Revolutionary Capacity to Develop Possibilities and Business-like Style of Work

The capacity to explore and develop possibilities on the basis of scientific far-sightedness—this is another feature characterizing the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

★Participants in partisan fighting invariably refer in their reminiscences to the fact that during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Marshal developed brilliant strategy and tactics on the basis of his scientific far-sightedness.

In any battle, the Marshal never made a mistake in his tactics and insight, defeating the enemy in all the battles he fought. Partisans fought with firm conviction in victory, even when the situation was extremely unfavorable, if they knew that they were fighting according to the tactics of the Marshal.

The enemy said ruefully: "Partisans move with preternatural swiftness. They disappear and appear suddenly, and attack the place where they are least expected. They practice the art of invisibility and that of reducing distance. They can turn pine-corns into bullets." They trembled with fear at the thought of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

★At a time during the difficult days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Marshal Kim Il Sung set up a children's home at Nae-tu-san, where children of revolutionaries were educated to be dependable military and political workers.

Further, in 1937, boy's platoons were organized with the children trained at the home as the core. Those who were members of the boy's platoons, are today working as excellent cardres in our socialist fatherland.

★Even during the severe war for the liberation of our fatherland, Marshal Kim Il Sung made preparations for founding a machinery industry in order to recover the national economy after the war and to develop socialist industry in the country. This is one of the examples to show that he is far-sighted in his work.

★Already in January of 1951, the Marshal proposed to draw up a plan to restore and reconstruct the city of Pyongyang. While ordering to carry out surveys for the purpose, he himself made inspection visits to the city. As a result, in May of the following year, the Cabinet adopted Decision No. 95, concerning the restroration and reconstruction of Pyongyang.

Thus, the city of Pyongyang was reconstructed after the war in a very short period of time as the large metropolis of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thanks to the Marshal's far-sighted organizational and preparatory work.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, always opposing a negative attitude and stagnation in all undertakings, has set to others an example of bold thinking and bold practice.

★Immediately after the Liberation, the Party, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, basing itself on the urgent demands of the masses and their vast revolutionary upsurge, implemented, through large-scale mobilization of the masses, labor laws, the law on the equal rights of men and women, and the law for the nationalization of industries, following the land reform, and succeeded in carrying out thoroughly various democratic reforms in less than one year.

While following the policy of developing central and local industries at the same time and that of promoting technical and cultural revolution simultaneously, the Party, after the completion of the collectivization of agriculture, started the construction of irrigation systems and then took up the question of total electrification and mechanization of farming enterprises.

In 1959, Marshal Kim Il Sung, attaching importance to the movement of labour enthusiasm, which flared up at Chu-eul Flax Factory, developed the movement into one involving the entire party and the whole nation: He initiated a movement to "produce more," which, in the machine-tool manufacturing industry, resulted in the production, in only one year, of 13,000 more machine tools than the target.

All these facts testify to the Marshal's outstanding capacity to develop possibilities and his strong fighting spirit.

★Further, the construction of a vinalon factory capable of producing 20,000 tons of vinalon was started at the instance of the Marshal. Activists engaged in the production of vinalon, who drew up a plan to construct a factory capable of producing, at most, 10,000 tons, thought that it would be extremely difficult for them to attain this production figure. But the Marshal, instead of approving the plan, instructed them to construct a plant with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons.

Marshal Kim Il Sung not only plans boldly and develops undertakings boldly but also is meticulous and concrete in planning undertakings.

★After attending the plenum of the Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party in South Pyongan Province, Marshal Kim Il Sung carried out on-the-spot guidances to Kang-Suh County and Chungsan Ri, in order to implement the decision of the December, 1959, plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

Visiting the agricultural cooperative at Chungsan Ri, he held talks, collectively and separately, with cooperative members and leaders, and county-level leaders, and attended general meetings of party members in work groups, the party members in Chungsan Ri, and of the cell of the county committee of the party and the meeting of county committee of the party.

Through his talks with them, the Marshal correctly grasped the problems that were to be solved at that stage, worked out concrete ways and means of improving the system and style of work of the Party and state organs so that they might be adapted to the new situation, and took steps so that the new system and style of work might be adopted by the entire Party and throughout the country.

★During his on-the-spot guidance of Dae-an Electric Factory, Marshal Kim Il Sung reorganized the system of guiding production, the systems of materials supply and labour administration, as well as those of maintaining constant supply of material and labor and of party work in the factory, in order that these systems might accord well with the new situation.

While reorganizing these systems on a nationwide scale, Marshal Kim Il Sung took measures to get the so-called Chungsan Ri method thoroughly adopted in the sector of industry, with the result that a new upsurge was witnessed in production.

* * *

Marshal Kim Il Sung signs the declaration of the Meeting of the Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in 1957.

6. A Lofty Style of Work to Serve the People

Another important aspect featuring the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung is his lofty style of work to serve the people.
Throughout his revolutionary activities, the Marshal has always trusted the people, and has led all the revolutionary activities, relying on the people.

★During the arduous and complex period of the War for the Liberation of the Fatherland, Marshal Kim Il Sung played a leading role at the third, fourth and fifth plenums of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, which debated important questions, including the military question and that of party-building, and made decisions on them.

★The domestic and international situation was complex and difficult at a time when the First Five-Year Plan was started. Some activists sank into a negative attitude and conservatism at this gigantic plan, saying that there was great tension in the supply balance of fund and labor of the plan.

At that time, or after the plenum of the Central Committee of the Party held in December of 1956, Marshal Kim Il Sung visited Kangsun Steel Factory, and various other industrial and agrarian areas directly to lead workers and farmers, to explain concretely to the masses the difficult economic conditions of the country and the plans of the Party and to discuss with them the ways and means of successfully attaining the economic plans for fiscal 1957.

Workers and farmers arose vigorously, saying, "We will carry out the plan by all means, now that we have understood that the situation in our country is such and that the Party demands that we carry out the plan!"

Workers at Kangsun Steel Factory, though it had been said that it would be very hard for them to produce 60,000 tons, succeeded in manufacturing 120,000 tons of steel products, without expanding production facilities and without increasing the number of workers.

Further, without listening to the arguments of conservative activists that the target of 190,000 tons was too high for them, smelters at Kim Chek Iron Mill successfully turned out 270,000 tons of pig iron.

As Marshal Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the Party and the Government went into the masses, persuasively explained to them the policies of the Party and took measures to enable them to display fully their initiative, the production plan for fiscal 1957, which was so staggerlingly large, was overfulfilled by as much as 44 per cent, bringing about far-reaching changes in all the spheres of the national economy.

* * *

Marshal Kim Il Sung not only relies on the masses but also studies undertakings and works out plans for them, living among the people and facing the reality.

★In 1946, prior to the implementation of land reform, Marshal Kim Il Sung visited Suk-chun County, South Pyongan Province, where he stayed for more than a month to study concretely the conditions of farming villages and the demands of farmers.

★Even according to incomplete data available to us, between 1954 and 1961, Marshal Kim Il Sung made more than 1,300 visits to factories, villages, educational and cultural institutions, commercial and other enterprises throughout the country in order to guide workers there.

During the period he made 270 visits to various organs, enterprises, farming villages, etc., in South Pyongan Province alone. After the Armistice, he male more than 10 visits each to Kangsun Steel Factory and Won-hwa Agricultural Cooperative in Sun-an County, South Pyongan Province.

The Marshal is away from his residence for more than half the year, to live with the masses and lead them.

The masses have a boundless respect for Marshal Kim Il Sung because of his modesty and simplicity.

★During the period of the anti-Japanese armed fighting, Marshal Kim Il Sung shared bed and board with partisans, danced and sang with them when they were having a rest.

★Visiting a factory, he shakes hands with workers smeared with oil, talks frankly with workers at work. In a farming village, he talks on the field with farmers about their work as friendly as if they were his old friends. This is the style of work of the Marshal.

* * *

Marshal Kim Il Sung Always Shows Brotherly Love to Compatriots in Japan

(Continued from Page 6)

to be proud of the history of our nation, to establish our economic and cultural relations with other countries of the world and to stand on an equal footing with the democratic states of the world, as a nation that has its own fatherland."

Koreans in Japan, who suffered various national insults and humiliation here in the past when their fatherland was under forcible occupation by Japanese imperialism, are now the citizens of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their hearts are filled with pride and happiness.

All this is due to the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists, who boasted that they were the most powerful in the world.

Thanks to the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, they succeeded in turning their war-devastated country into a socialist state, further increasing the prestige of their country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the Marshal is always concerned seriously about the question of defending the national rights of the Koreans in Japan.

Today, no one dares to despise Koreans in Japan or violate their just rights.

As a result of this wise guidance of the Marshal's, today the Koreans in Japan can live, engage in their occupations and business, and develop their national education without any interference from outside. They can act with pride at any time and everywhere, for instance, in street-cars or motorcars.

(3) Marshal Kim Il Sung always loves and cares for the Koreans in Japan, as if he were their own father.

Marshal Kim Il Sung not only accorded the Koreans in Japan with the honour of being the citizens of the Republic, but also leads them at any time to victory, extending to them warm love like that of their real mothers.

Marshal Kim Il Sung teaches the Koreans in Japan that they should always be proud of being the citizens of an independent country, remove every vestige of ideas taught them by Japanese imperialism, strengthen and develop the work of cultivating Korean young men and children in Japan with national education.

He also teaches them that they should promote mutual assistance among themselves and be firmly united in order to draw near the peaceful unification of their country.

(4) We can see one of the expressions of his care for the Koreans in Japan in the fact that he has sent several times in the past educational funds and scholarships for the development of national education for Koreans in Japan.

Korean children in Japan rejoice over the news that the fund for educational aid and scholarship has been sent to them from the fatherland(left).

The Marshal talks with returnees at the Anju Silk Weaving Mill(below).

During the period of immediate postwar reconstruction, our country suffered an extreme shortage of foreign currency. At that time, a single nail and a single piece of thread were precious. Even in such a difficult period, the Marshal did not forget to pay attention to the development of national education for the Koreans in Japan. In April of 1957, he sent the first donation of education funds and scholarship amounting to 101,069,086 (in Japanese currency) yen to the Koreans in Japan.

Educational assistance funds and scholarships so far sent to us on ten occasions total 2,101,883,907 yen.

Thanks to the care extended by the Marshal, Koreans in Japan have been able to establish an independent national education system, including elementary schools and even a university, where some 40,000 boysand girls and students are learning at present.

The Marshal talks with Mrs. Kim Eun Sun, head of the celebration group of the Korean citizens in Japan to the 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

Boundlessly inspired by the scholarships sent by their fatherland, students and scholars who are learning in Korean University, Japanese universities and other institutes of academic pursuit are studying with greater enthusiasm.

In addition to these educational funds, the Marshal also sent to the Koreans in Japan films, musical instruments, books and other publications so that the natianal culture and art may be further developed in this country.

In appreciation of the patriotic activities of the leaders of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, the Marshal conferred on them various decorations and medals of merit, in August, 1960 and in August, 1961.

(5) By opening the way for the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland, and preparing all the conditions for enabling them to lead a happy new life after their repatriation, the Marshal extended profound care to the Koreans in Japan.

For the Koreans in Japan, it was their long-cherished desire to return to their native country as early as possible. This aspiration was finally realized by the Marshal.

Marshal Kim Il Sung once said as follows in his speech at a meeting celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic:

"The people in the Republic sympathize sincerely with the aspiration of the compatriots in Japan, who are unable to lead a decent life in Japan any longer and desire to be repatriated to their native country. The Government of the Republic is ready to provide them with all the conditions needed for starting a new life here."

Koreans in Japan owe the realization of their repatriation in December of 1959 to the warm care of the Marshal. Today, there are over 75,000 returnees in the northern part of Korea who are leading a happy life in the bosom of their fatherland.

Receiving those who had been repatriated aboard the first repatriation ship, Marshal Kim Il Sung said: "We,Koreans, must live together in our fatherland. In the past, we had to part with each other against our will in search of our livelihood in foreign countries, as a result of the misfortune that had befallen our country. But, today, there is no reason why we should be separated from one another, since there is our fatherland where the people are sovereign and where there is the Party to lead them. The Government of the Republic welcomes wholeheartedly the earliest possible repatriation of our compatriots to their fatherland."

Frequently visiting families who returned from Japan, Marshal Kim Il Sung was so concerned about their new life as to inquire if their rooms were not too narrow, if they felt any inconvenience, or what school their children were going to.

At the beginning of 1962, Marshal Kim Il Sung sent a cable to Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in which he appreciated highly the activities of the leaders of the association and Koreans in Japan.

He said in the cable, "I am fully convinced that the activists of the association and 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan will make their all-out efforts in their struggle for defending their democratic and national rights in Japan, rallying like a monolith around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic in order to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland as early as possible."

Korean citizens in Japan are filled with boundless happiness and honour, as they have as their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who warmly cares for their welfare and interests as if he were their real father.

We, Koreans in Japan, are determined with renewed vigor that we will march ,following our Marshal, uniting ourselves more solidly around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic led by him.

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The People's Korea

Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
President and Publisher: Kim Min Hua
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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